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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY  
Intellectual Property Administration  
P.O. Box 272400  
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER
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PHAM, TUAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2618

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/29/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/994,634	SCHROEDER, DARYL DEAN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	TUAN A. PHAM	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-14 and 21-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-14, and 21-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments, see Applicant's remark, filed on 11/21/2006, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 9-14, and 21-24 under 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Hoffert et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,590,572, hereinafter, "Hoffert"). Claims 1-3, 5-8, and 25 -27 are maintains.

#### (I) Applicant's first argument:

In response to applicant's remark on page 7, Applicant argues that Jaaskelainen fails to teach display driver to translate data as recited in claim 1.

In response to applicant's arguments, Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant's argument. It appears applicant is attacking individual merits of Singkornrat, Jung, and Jaaskelainen and concludes that there is no impetus to combine them. However, the 103 rejection is in consideration of Singkornrat in view of Jung and Jaaskelainen as a whole. One cannot show non-obviousness by attacking references individually. In re Keller, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). The test for obviousness is not whether features of one reference may be bodily incorporated into the other to produce claimed subject matter but simply what the combination of references makes obvious to one of ordinary skill in pertinent art. In re Bozek, (CCPA) 163 USPQ 545. The question

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in a rejection for obviousness on a combination of references is what secondary reference would teach one skilled in the art and not whether its structure could be bodily substituted in basic reference structure. In re Richman, 165 USPQ 509 (CCPA 1970).

In this regard, the intent of Jaaskelainen's teaching is not to combine its structural features into of Singkornrat and Jung, but rather to use the teaching of Jaaskelainen to combine with teaching of Singkornrat and Jung to meet the claimed invention.

Furthermore, Jaaskelainen teaches the display driver to translate data (see figure 3, in this case the display driver is read on display adapter 70, col.7, ln.15-26).

**(II) Applicant's second argument:**

In response to applicant's remark on pages 8-9, Applicant argues that the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S. C 103, Jaaskelainen is non-analogous art, and there is no motivation to combine Jaaskelainen with Singkornrat, and Jung as recited in claim 1.

In response to applicant's arguments as stated above, the Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant's argument. A prima facie case of obviousness is established when the teaching of the prior art would appear to have suggested the claimed subject matter to a person of ordinary skill in the art. In re Rinehart, 189 USPQ 143 (CCPA 1976). In this case, Singkornrat teach a computer system include a CPU to communicate with the remote receiver in wireless environment. Jung teaches a computer system with include a wireless transceiver for communication with the wireless headset in wireless environment. Jaaskelainen teach a computer system to

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display the image on the display. Since these references teach the computer system to process the data, they are indeed in the same field of endeavor or analogous arts.

Therefore, there is an existing a strong prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C 103, and proper to combine Singkornrat, Jung, and Jaaskelainen.

In response to applicant's argument that Jaaskelainen is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Singkornrat teach a computer system include a CPU to communicate with the remote receiver in wireless environment. Jung teaches a computer system with include a wireless transceiver for communication with the wireless headset in wireless environment. Jaaskelainen teach a computer system to display the image on the display. Since these references teach the computer system to process the data, they are indeed in the same field of endeavor or analogous arts.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re*

*Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation to do so found in order to convert the signal to RGB video in order to display on the display.

(III) Applicant's Third argument:

In response to applicant's remark on pages 12-13, Applicant argues that Jaaskelainen fails to teach display driver to translate data as recited in claim 25.

In response to applicant's arguments, the Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's argument. It appears applicant is attacking individual merits of Riazi, Jung, and Jaaskelainen and concludes that there is no impetus to combine them. However, the 103 rejection is in consideration of Riazi in view of Jung and Jaaskelainen as a whole. One cannot show non-obviousness by attacking references individually. In re Keller, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). The test for obviousness is not whether features of one reference may be bodily incorporated into the other to produce claimed subject matter but simply what the combination of references makes obvious to one of ordinary skill in pertinent art. In re Bozek, (CCPA) 163 USPQ 545. The question in a rejection for obviousness on a combination of references is what secondary reference would teach one skilled in the art and not whether its structure could be bodily substituted in basic reference structure. In re Richman, 165 USPQ 509 (CCPA 1970). In this regard, the intent of Jaaskelainen's teaching is not to combine its structural features into of Riazi and Jung, but rather to use the teaching of Jaaskelainen to combine with teaching of Riazi and Jung to meet the claimed invention. Furthermore, Jaaskelainen teaches

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the display driver to translate data (see figure 3, in this case the display driver is read on display adapter 70, col.7, ln.15-26).

**(IV) Applicant's fourth argument:**

In response to applicant's remark on pages 8-9, Applicant argues that Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S. C 103, Jaaskelainen is non-analogous art, and there is no motivation to combine Jaaskelainen with Riazzi, and Jung.

In response to applicant's arguments as stated above, Examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant's argument. A prima facie case of obviousness is established when the teaching of the prior art would appear to have suggested the claimed subject matter to a person of ordinary skill in the art. In re Rinehart, 189 USPQ 143 (CCPA 1976). In this case, Riazzi teach a wireless computer system. Jung teaches a computer system with include a wireless transceiver for communication with the wireless headset in wireless environment. Jaaskelainen teach a computer system to display the image on the display. Since these references teach the computer system to process the data, they are indeed in the same field of endeavor or analogous arts. Therefore, there is an existing a strong prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C 103, and proper to combine Riazzi, Jung, and Jaaskelainen.

In response to applicant's argument that Jaaskelainen is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant

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was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Riazi teach a wireless computer system. Jung teaches a computer system with include a wireless transceiver for communication with the wireless headset in wireless environment. Jaaskelainen teach a computer system to display the image on the display. Since these references teach the computer system to process the data, they are indeed in the same field of endeavor or analogous arts.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation to do so found in order to convert the signal to RGB video in order to display on the display.

For the reasons above, the 103 rejections of claims 1-3, 5-8, and 25-27 as set forth in the last Office Action stand.



***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-3, and 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat") in view of Jung (U.S. Patent No.: 6,041,225) and further in view of Jaaskelainen, Jr. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,963,191).**

**Regarding claim 1**, Singkornrat teaches a computer system (see figure 1), comprising:

a computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 14, col.1, ln.46-50) performing wireless communications and capable of being connected to and relaying the wireless communications to and from a computer main unit (see figure 1, computer 12, transceiver 14, transceiver 16, col.2, ln.5-11);

a monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 16, col.1, ln.46-50) performing wireless communications;

a computer display device (i.e., TV monitor) connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and receiving communication signals from the monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, TV monitor 24, transceiver 16, col.2, ln.51-67, col.3, ln.1-14); and

wherein the monitor wireless transceiver and the computer display device comprise a wireless computer monitor that is capable of receiving data from and

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transmitting data to the computer main unit in a wireless manner through the monitor wireless transceiver and the computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, col.2, ln.51-67, col.3, ln.1-14).

It should be noticed that Singkornrat fails to teach a display driver coupled between said computer display device and the monitor wireless transceiver. However, Jung teaches such features (see figure 1, CRT 35, monitor 30, transceiver 31, display driver is included OSD circuit 33, video pre-amplifier 34-1, video output amplifier 34-2, col.2, ln.52-67, col.3, ln.1-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Jung into view of Singkornrat in order to convert the signal to RGB video in order to display on the monitor.

Singkornrat and Jung, in combination, fails to teach a display driver is configured to translate data. However, Jaaskelainen, Jr. teaches such features (see figure 3, display adapter 70, monitor 14, col.7, ln.15-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Jaaskelainen, Jr. into view of Singkornrat and Jung in order to convert the signal to RGB video in order to display on the display.

**Regarding claim 2**, Singkornrat further teaches a computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver are configured to employ radio frequency (RF) communications (see col.2, ln.8).

**Regarding claim 3**, Singkornrat further teaches a computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver are configured to employ infrared (IR) communications (see col.2, ln.8).

**Regarding claim 7**, Singkornrat further teaches a computer system wherein the wireless computer monitor further comprises: a keyboard port capable of connecting a keyboard to the wireless computer monitor; and a keyboard driver; wherein the keyboard port and the keyboard driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data from the keyboard to the computer main unit in a wireless manner (see col.2, ln.12-19, it is inherently that the remote transceiver 16 should be included keyboard port and keyboard driver).

**Regarding claim 8**, Singkornrat further teaches a method and computer system wherein the wireless computer monitor further comprises: a pointing device port capable of connecting one or more pointing devices to the wireless computer monitor; and a pointing device driver; wherein the pointing device port and the pointing device driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data from the one or more pointing devices to the computer main unit in a wireless manner (see col.2, ln.12-19, it is inherently that the remote transceiver 16 should be included pointing port and pointing driver).

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4. Claims 9-11, and 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat") in view of Hoffert et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,590,572, hereinafter, "Hoffert").

Regarding claim 9, Singkornrat teaches a computer system (see figure 1), comprising:

a computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 14, col.1, ln.46-50) couple to the computer main unit, for relaying wireless communications to and from the computer main unit (see figure 1, computer 12, transceiver 14, col.2, ln.5-11); and

a first wireless computer monitor comprising:

a monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 16, col.1, ln.46-50) performing wireless communications;

a computer display device (i.e., TV monitor) connected to the monitor wireless transceiver, wherein the monitor wireless transceiver is configured to transmit a wireless communication to the computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, TV monitor 24, transceiver 16, transceiver 14, CPU 12, col.2, ln.51-67, col.3, ln.1-14), and

the monitor wireless transceiver is configured to communicate to the computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 16, transceiver 14).

It should be noticed that Singkornrat fails to teach a computer main unit having a unique address associated therewith, and the communication includes data and unique address. However, Hoffert teaches a computer main unit having a unique address associated therewith, and the communication includes data and unique address (see

figure 1, figure 2, PC 10 has the same address with the monitor 20 in order to communicate each other, col.6, ln.7-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Hoffert into view of Singkornrat in order to exchange the data between the CPU and the monitor.

**Regarding claim 10**, Singkornrat further teaches a method and computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver employ radio frequency (RF) communications (see col.2, ln.8).

**Regarding claim 11**, Singkornrat further teaches a method and computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver employ infrared (IR) communications (see col.2, ln.8).

**Regarding claim 21**, Singkornrat further teaches a computer system comprising a second wireless computer monitor, said second wireless computer monitor for wireless communication, and including a monitor wireless transceiver performing wireless communications, and a computer display device connected to said monitor wireless transceiver, wherein said second wireless computer monitor is capable of receiving data from and transmitting data to said computer main unit in a wireless manner through said monitor wireless transceiver and said computer wireless transceiver, concurrently with said first wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, TV monitor 24, transceiver 16, transceiver 14, CPU 12, col.2, ln.51-67, col.3, ln.1-14). Schindler further teaches a unique address for wireless communication (see figure 1, speaker 144, headset 143, col.3, ln.14-26, it is obvious that computer 118 store all the

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address associate with each device is connected to the computer 118, such as headset 143, TV 122, each device will assign one unique address for communicating with computer 118 to avoid the conflict).

**Regarding claim 22**, Singkornrat further teaches a method and computer system wherein the wireless computer monitor further comprises: a keyboard port capable of connecting a keyboard to the wireless computer monitor; and a keyboard driver; wherein the keyboard port and the keyboard driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data from the keyboard to the computer main unit in a wireless manner (see col.2, ln.12-19, it is inherently that the remote transceiver 16 should be included pointing port and pointing driver).

**Regarding claim 23**, Singkornrat further teaches a method and computer system wherein the wireless computer monitor further comprises: a pointing device port capable of connecting one or more pointing devices to the wireless computer monitor; and a pointing device driver; wherein the pointing device port and the pointing device driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data from the one or more pointing devices to the computer main unit in a wireless manner (see col.2, ln.12-19, it is inherently that the remote transceiver 16 should be included pointing port and pointing driver).

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5. Claims 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Jung (U.S. Patent No.: 6,041,225) and further in view of Jaaskelainen, Jr. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,963,191).

Regarding claim 25, Riazi teaches a computer system, (see figure 1) comprising:

a computer wireless transceiver (see base station 20) performing wireless communications and being connected to a computer main unit and for relaying said wireless communications to and from the computer main unit (see figure 1, CPU 30, col.3, ln.55-67), and

a first wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, antenna 34), including

a) a monitor wireless transceiver performing wireless communications (see figure 8, data radio modem 112),

b) a computer display device connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and transmitting communication signals to and receiving communication signals from said monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, figure 8, display 14, data radio modem 112, antenna 34).

It should be noticed that Riazi fails to teach data translation means, coupled between said computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver. However, Jung teaches data translation means (read on display drive), coupled between said computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, computer

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10, monitor 30, transceiver 31, display driver is included OSD circuit 33, video pre-amplifier 34-1, video output amplifier 34-2, col.2, ln.52-67, col.3, ln.1-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Jung into view of Singkornrat in order to convert the signal to RGB video in order to display on the monitor.

Singkornrat and Jung, in combination, fails to teach a display driver is configured to translate data. However, Jaaskelainen, Jr. teaches such features (see figure 3, display adapter 70, monitor 14, col.7, ln.15-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Jaaskelainen, Jr. into view of Singkornrat and Jung in order to convert the signal to RGB video in order to display on the monitor.

**Regarding claim 26**, Jaaskelainen, Jr. further teaches a display driver (see figure 2, display driver 106).



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6. Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat") in view of Jung (U.S. Patent No.: 6,041,225) and further in view of Jaaskelainen, Jr. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,963,191) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi").

Regarding claim 5, Singkornrat, Jung, and Jaaskelainen, Jr., in combination, fails to teach a computer system further comprises: an audio port capable of connecting one or more audio devices to the base station; and an audio driver; wherein the audio port and the audio driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver (i.e., base station) and are capable of relaying data between the computer main unit and the one or more audio devices in a wireless manner. However, Riazi teaches such features (see figure 1, base station 20, antenna 86, audio port 62, 64, col.3, ln.56-67, col.4, ln.25-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Riazi, into view of Singkornrat, Jung, and Jaaskelainen, Jr. in order to provide the audio to the user in wireless fashion.

Regarding claim 6, Riazi further teaches a method and computer system wherein the audio port and the audio driver relay data to and from the one or more audio devices (see figure 1, figure 8, audio port 24, audio demodulator 110, speaker 52, MIC 54, col.4, ln.25-40).

7. Claims 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat") in view of Hoffert et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,590,572, hereinafter, "Hoffert") as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi").

Regarding claim 12, Singkornrat and Hoffert, in combination, fails to teach a computer system further comprises: an audio port capable of connecting one or more audio devices to the base station; and an audio driver; wherein the audio port and the audio driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver (i.e., base station) and are capable of relaying data between the computer main unit and the one or more audio devices in a wireless manner. However, Riazi teaches such features (see figure 1, base station 20, antenna 86, audio port 62, 64, col.3, ln.56-67, col.4, ln.25-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Riazi, into view of Singkornrat and Hoffert in order to provide the audio to the user in wireless fashion.

Regarding claim 13, Riazi further teaches a method and computer system wherein the audio port and the audio driver relay data to and from the one or more audio devices (see figure 1, figure 8, audio port 24, audio demodulator 110, speaker 52, MIC 54, col.4, ln.25-40).

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**8. Claims 14 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat") in view of Hoffert et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,590,572, hereinafter, "Hoffert") as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Jung (U.S. Patent No.: 6,041,225).**

Regarding claims 14 and 24, Singkornrat and Hoffert, in combination, fails to teach a display driver coupled between said computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver. However, Jung teaches such features (see figure 1, computer 10, monitor 30, transceiver 31, display driver is included OSD circuit 33, video pre-amplifier 34-1, video output amplifier 34-2, col.2, ln.52-67, col.3, ln.1-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Jung into view of Singkornrat in order to convert the signal to RGB video in order to display on the monitor.

**9. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Jung (U.S. Patent No.: 6,041,225) and further in view of Jaaskelainen, Jr. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,963,191) as applied to claim 25 above, and further in view of Schindler et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,867,223, hereinafter, "Schindler").**

Regarding claim 27, Riazi, Jung, and Jaaskelainen, in combination, fails to teach a second wireless computer monitor, and wherein each of said first and second wireless computer monitors have a unique address for wireless communication, such

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that each of said first and second wireless computer monitors is capable of receiving unique data from said computer wireless transceiver concurrently with the other of said first and second wireless computer monitors. However, Schindler teaches such features (see figure, 1A, 1B, figure 17, transmitter 140, 141, monitors 122, 122', col.7, ln.30-65, it is obvious that computer 118 store all the address associate with each monitor 122, 122' is connected to the computer 118, monitors 122, 122' will assign the same address for communicating with computer 118).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Schindler into view of Riaz, Jung, and Jaaskelainen in order to display the video data to both monitors at the same time.

### **Conclusion**

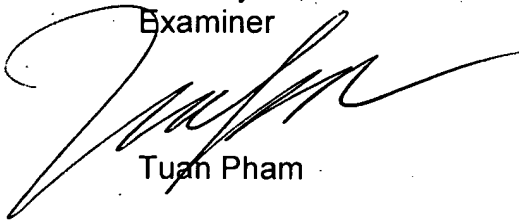
10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan A. Pham whose telephone number is (571) 272-8097. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:30 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Anderson can be reached on (571) 272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Art Unit 2618  
January 19, 2006  
Examiner

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tuan Pham', written over the printed name.

Tuan Pham

Supervisory Patent Examiner  
Technology Center 2600

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Matthew Anderson', written over the printed name.

Matthew Anderson